



MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

Specialties For Christmas

How Handsome They Are.



100 Lovely Plush Boxes full of fine linen note paper, envelopes and regret cards, worth \$2 at \$1 each.



36 Mirrors, two feet high, 15 inches wide, beveled glass plush frames, mounted in bronze and silver, worth 5.00 each at 2.50 each.

TREMENDOUS!

Opening of novelties for Evening and Wedding Costumes.

High class novelties at the lowest prices ever known

We have just visited the market and obtained bargains in these goods, which we offer to you at a small advance over cost. Come and see.

Be sure and come whether you wish to buy or not.

A child in Fairyland—or a rejected and despondent lover in the soft embraces of his reluctant loved one—neither could feel more delightfully dazed than the visitor who gazes for the first time upon this feast of splendor and magnificent glow of colorings for adorning the female form divine.

COME Come and See COME.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Philadelphia Store

Corner Douglas av. and Market St.

Four Special Bargains This Week.

One lot 42 pair of full 12-4 all wool White Blankets for \$5 a pair, fully worth \$10. These are the largest size made and an extra quality.

One lot 84 pair all wool 11-4 Scarlet Blankets which we will close out at \$3.50 a pair. Never sold before under \$6.00.

One lot 10 pieces fast color Turkey Red Table Linen 25c a yard. It cannot be duplicated at 50c.

One lot 33 dozen Ladies and Childrens All Wool Red Mittens at 10c a pair.

A. KATZ.

S. W. Corner Douglas Ave. and Market St.

PANIC ON WALL STREET

The Uneasy Feeling of the Past Two Days in Low Priced Shares

Spread to the More Substantial Stocks on the Stock Exchange

Until the Pressure to Sell Exceeded Anything Ever Seen in the Board Room, the

Excitement Increasing Until the Market was on the Verge of a Wild Panic, Which was

Averted by Large Foreign Orders to Buy, Together with Orders for Heavy Shipments of Gold from Europe.

AN AWFUL SQUEEZE.

One that Fairly Took the Breath Away from the Bulls.

New York, Dec. 15.—The scene at the opening of the stock exchange this morning was one of the wildest excitement ever witnessed there. For several minutes the entire floor was crowded with knots of brokers surging from one side to the other, all seemingly bent on selling stocks. Prices dropped with such rapidity as to demoralize brokers who had buying orders. Little heed was paid to fractions in making sales.

The greatest crowd was in Reading, which sold down 4 1/2. Richmond & West Point declined 5/8. Hocking Valley 6 7/8, and Western Union 2 1/8.

It is understood the movement is the result of a big combination against the bulls, which engineered the late large advance throughout the list. Trust companies controlled by friends of lead leaders are said to have started the break by calling in all loans in Reading.

Near 11 the market recovered part of the decline. The market is still a little feverish but a little better than the lowest prices.

The general feeling seems to be that the worst is over, and that the panic which seemed imminent at noon is bridged over.

Sales up to now were 637,000 shares, the largest ever known in the history of the exchange, the market touching the lowest point seen for months. Some stocks dropped 2 to 5 points in the last few minutes. All brokers have orders to sell without limit.

L. Mark & Co. knew this morning that they would have to suspend and made private settlements on all stock exchange contracts.

1:30 p. m.—Wild rumors are afloat regarding the banks, but they can be traced to no foundation. A representative of the Associated Press just visited several of the prominent banking institutions and has been assured that there is no trouble in any of the associated banks; some few small brokers firms have been caught on the wrong side of the market but have made private settlements and no further suspensions are anticipated. At this writing the market is at its lowest and shows a decline of from 4 to 15 points all along the line. It recovered 1 to 5 and is selling off again. Money has advanced to 50 per cent.

1:45 p. m.—A prominent broker says that the break on prices is the result of the very conservative policy adopted by the banks for the past week or more in regard to loans. They have been charging 6 to 7 per cent on good stocks and from 8 to 10 per cent on specialties. Also that brokers, being unwilling to carry stocks at these figures, called on holders for more margins. This brought out large selling orders, and as prices fell more stock came out, resulting today in almost a panic.

2 p. m.—Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have ordered the shipment of \$1,000,000 of gold from London and the Seligman have ordered five million francs from Paris the exchange market having come down to a shipping point. It is claimed in certain circles here that the alleged disastrous effect which the interstate commerce bill in its present shape is expected to have on the railroad interests of the country had considerable influence in creating the present depression.

2:25 p. m.—Several buying orders appear to have been given in the stock exchange and there is an impression that the selling movement has passed its climax. "Shorts" are beginning to cover and houses with European connections are said to be buying. This will of course help to steady the markets. Delivery hour has gone by without further failures, which is regarded as an excellent indication.

2:40 p. m.—The situation is gradually assuming normal conditions. A more confident feeling is apparent and prices are fractionally better. Money is easier, the ruling rate being 25 per cent.

2:50 p. m.—Money has been loaned at 12 per cent per diem, which is equal to 150 per cent.

3 p. m.—The exchange closed after a day of intense excitement. One serious failure. The close was much firmer than expected, and gives promise of a much better market tomorrow.

Over one million shares was the total business in stocks today, which has never been equaled in the history of the exchange and but seldom approached. The panic feeling developed in some of the low priced shares in the past two days spread to the more substantial stocks, and the pressure to sell exceeded anything ever seen in the board room. The bears began the attack at the opening, but orders to sell for both sides of the account were overwhelming, the only desire seeming to be to get out demands for more. Margins remained unswerving and closing out sales were a large proportion of the business.

The attendance at the board was greater than ever seen before and every broker nearly had orders to sell at the market price. The excitement was intense, the feeling closely on a panic. The foreign buying aided to check the first decline before the end of the first hour, but the pressure was again renewed and stocks which had held up under the first stamp, then gave way with a rush. Toward the end of the session both bulls and bears became alarmed at the magnitude of the decline and buying orders were freely given out, resulting in a marked recovery in the entire list. It was also reported that several influential operators who had been credited of late with a desire to see a material decline, had begun to buy. These induced a free covering of sales which helped the final rally.

One of the houses reported in trouble in Wall street today, and whose suspension was expected this afternoon, received assistance from friends. By unloading a lot of high-priced stock they were enabled to tide over. After 3 o'clock the market began to rally, and when the time for delivery of stocks, 2:15 p. m., had passed without any one of the several houses known to be in a shaky condition, suspending, the confidence began to return and many of the brokers bought stock for their own account, believing the decline to be at an end. The heavy bears, too, remembered that in former panics no money could be gained from a suspended house, and began to cover freely, helping with other causes to make an upward reaction of 7 per cent in the extreme cases from the lowest prices of the day.

In regard to the excitement in stocks today the Tribune will say tomorrow: The most powerful factor in the decline was the continued stringency in the money market. Although rather curiously, the highest for call loans was not made until the last hour when the rally was underway. The highest rate at which loans were made was 12 per cent, a day with interest, which is equivalent to 188 per cent, a year. Jay Gould expressed his opinion in the afternoon to a Tribune reporter who asked his views about financial affairs. It seems to me that the interstate commerce bill is the chief cause of the high rates of money; it has aroused a good deal of distrust everywhere, for certainly lenders would hardly know where they stood if the bill should become a law. There seems to be danger that it will be passed. If so, we can believe what people say about it the west is full of the matter, and I am told that many western men believe that if the bill succeeds it would result in a panic.

I think in sending through traffic down the Mississippi and from the northwest to Canadian roads it would be a severe blow to the western and trunk line roads, while it would build up the lines in Canada at their expense. As to the extreme rates paid for the use of money by brokers, the general opinion of bank officers is that to a large extent they are artificial.

The Tribune says: The opportunity for all this wreckage of values was given by the rash operations of a few speculators in Reading and the southwestern which for a time were wildly excited as possessing growing capacities of a fungous character. We have not predicted light money. The first of all we call attention to the fact that the monetary situation was such that any inclination of capitalists with the aid of a few banks could make stringency of it.

The stringency has come and today did work in wrecking values, and it will be a little more to come. The banking institutions and trust companies which, through willing or stupid corporations, have lent themselves to stock jobbing operations. Outside of Reading and southern wildcats a more ridiculous panic than that of today at the stock exchange has never been known.

The business of the country is going along smoothly and the prospects were never brighter. There is no change in the situation which does not make good stocks more valuable than they were two weeks ago. Opinions vary as to the immediate effect of the shaking up and shaking out of the stocks, but it seems probable that a little time will be required to clear away the wreck and complete their stock and liquidate their measures.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The financier says a large amount of gold is about to be drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to America to relieve the New York market.

GUILTY AS CHARGED.

New York, Dec. 15.—McQuade was found guilty on the first ballot. Col. Fellows address occupied four and a half hours in the trial, and was listened to with close attention throughout. At 5 o'clock Recorder Smyth began his charge to the jury. He reviewed the case at great length, instructing the jury with regard to their powers and duties; stated the law requiring corroboration of the testimony of accomplices; pronounced the testimony of the servant of Kate Meyer as true, unshaken and worthy of having much weight; said that it was in the nature of things that crime should be perpetrated in secret and that, therefore, the testimony of accomplices was often necessary. It was for the jury to decide whether Duffy's and Full-graff's testimony had been corroborated.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the recorder ceased speaking. Outside opinion appeared to be that the recorder's charge was a very strong one and tended much to brush away cobweb doubts about the guilt of the prisoner.

The roll was called again and each juror answered guilty as his name was called. In discharging you from your duties, said the recorder, I wish to congratulate you on the manner in which you have conducted that duty. You were chosen out of 300 men examined. I regret to see that many of the city's best men, business and professional, of the city order to appear, their duty to serve on this jury. I repeat again that you are entitled to not only the thanks of this court, but to the thanks of the people. Where so many men formed an opinion you were able to discard that opinion and to decide upon a verdict upon the evidence.

It seems that the jury, after removing their verdicts in the room to which they were sent for deliberation, immediately prepared their ballots. They were cast, and on being counted, were found to be unanimous conviction. It was just 14 minutes after they left the court room when they had agreed. When their verdict was given to the court McQuade alone remained unmoved.

The recorder adjourned court until Friday, when further motions in this case will be heard.

Massachusetts Election.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 15.—Geo. D. Hart, workingman's candidate, was yesterday elected mayor over Kinsley, citizen's candidate, by a vote of 3,817 to 3,283. The vote on license was, yes 3,602, no 2,578.

Made a Late Start.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Wm. Storck, who has been engaged in the commission dry goods business on Church street for many years, suddenly departed leaving creditors mourning to the extent of \$30,000. Storck is over 70 years of age and blind, but it is thought he reached Canada all right.

The Field-Bennett Damage Suit.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the appeal of James Gordon Bennett against the decision awarding Cyrus W. Field £3,000 damages for statements derogatory to the latter, published in the New York Herald, the court of appeal today quashed the verdict against Bennett. The present decision was based on the ground that Bennett, not being a British subject nor resident of Great Britain, the substituted service on him in London upon which the verdict was obtained was illegal. The court condemns Field to pay cost.

Gobbled by Gould.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 15.—Today the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas railway was sold to Jay Gould for fifty thousand dollars.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Conference Committee on the Inter-State Commerce Bill Have

Agreed Upon a Report and will Submit Same to the Two Houses.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office Issues Orders in Regard to Certain Lands.

The Bill to Repeal the Civil Service Law, Reported Adversely, to be Re-Instated.

A Goodly Number of Kansas Democrats Nominated for Office by the President—Postoffice Promotions, Etc.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1 a. m.—The following are the indications for Missouri: Fair weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly, slightly warmer.

For Kansas and Nebraska: Fair weather, southerly winds, warmer.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

PARCELLING OUT PLACES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The president sent the following commissions to the senate today: Preston H. Leslie, of Kentucky, governor of Montana territory; H. E. Hayden, of Minnesota, clerk of district court, district of Alaska.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Preston H. Leslie, who was today nominated to be governor of Montana, is a native of Kentucky, about 65 years of age and an uncle of Representative McMillen, of Tennessee. He was governor of Kentucky after the war and was for some years on the circuit bench of that state.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations of postmasters sent to the senate today were: Wm. H. Gillespie, Dayton, O.; Jno. C. Riley, Cincinnati; W. H. Merritt, Des Moines, Iowa; J. S. Johnston, Shelbyville, O. P. Powell, Monticello, Ky.; W. D. F. Whitsett, Pleasant Hill, J. W. Clark, De Soto, Kansas; J. M. Landis, Oswego, J. Q. A. Sheldon, Manhattan; J. P. Hall, Howard; J. F. Baker, Elsworth; W. P. Eddy, Columbus; J. E. Ireland, Iowa; E. W. Lyons, Cherryvale.

The following named fourth class post-offices will be raised to the presidential class on July 1 (Garrison, Kan., Nebraska, Kan., Coldwater, Kan., Chalkleyville, Mo., Arapahoe, Neb., Auburn, Neb., Broken Bow, Neb.).

AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN.

H. C. Rogers, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, has resigned at the instance of the president. Rogers is a Republican and has been in office for many years. No charges against him.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

On the interstate commerce bill has been signed by the conference except Senator Platt, and is ready for presentation to the two houses. Senator Platt will not sign it; his principal objection is the prohibition of pooling.

PUBLIC LANDS RESTORED.

The commissioner of the general land office today ordered the local land officers at San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Santa Fe, N. M., to give notice by publication that lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Company, which were forfeited by the act of July 6, 1886, have been restored to the public domain, and that the books of their offices are open for entry of said land as other offered public lands, those within graded limits at \$2.50 per acre, and those within ungraded limits at \$1.25 per acre. The restored lands are in the territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande river and such of the California lands are out side of the conflicting limits of the grant the Southern Pacific Red River Co. The restoration of lands within the conflicting limits are deferred until the claims of the Southern Pacific can be heard.

AS TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Trenchard appeared before the house committee on banking and currency today by request to state his views touching the national banking system. The comptroller stated to the committee that he was not yet fully prepared to suggest a scheme of reorganization of the present system, but believed he would be able to suggest a practicable plan some time in January next; meanwhile he submitted for the consideration of the committee a draft of the bill amending the law relating to national bank associations.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

The engineer's estimates for river and harbor improvements were taken up by the house committee on rivers and harbors today. In fixing the appropriations the committee is pursuing the policy of allowing about 25 per cent of the amounts which the chief of engineers report could be profitably expended on the improvements. If this policy is adhered to the result will be a bill making an aggregate appropriation of between seven and eight million dollars.

The secretary of war recommended a gross appropriation of ten million dollars.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

The senate bill providing for the admission of states was taken up by the house committee on territories today and amended by adding a section including Montana territory within the scope of the bill. In this shape it will be reported to the house.

Senator Conger, from the committee on postoffices, today reported favorably the bill recently passed by the house to extend the free delivery system to towns having a population of 10,000 or a gross annual post revenue of \$10,000.

The bill to repeal the civil service law, reported adversely by Senator Hawley from the committee on civil service during the first recess of the present congress, was today re-introduced by Senator Vance.

Representative Lanham today, by direction of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, offered in the house an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the redemption of the trade dollar, but it was ruled out of order.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Among the bills introduced in the senate and referred

was one by Mr. Vance, to repeal chapter 27 of the acts of 1883, relating to civil service.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to how the Missouri river commission expended certain money appropriated in the river and harbor bill for the improvement of the Missouri river at Omaha and other points in Nebraska and Iowa. The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion. The report was finally ordered printed.

Mr. Cullum gave notice that he would call it up next Monday, but it was soon again taken up and further discussed. Before coming to a vote on the resolution the hour of 2 arrived, when unfinished business (bill repealing tenure of office act) came up, and was allowed to stand over until tomorrow.

Mr. Cullum presented the conference report on the interstate commerce bill and asked that it be printed, and suggested that he would next Monday ask the senate to take it up when, if debate was desired it might be postponed. He hoped, however, that no senator would insist on a motion to postpone it until after the holidays.

Mr. Hoar said the matter was one in which his constituents had a very deep interest; it required deep study not only on the part of those who had to vote on it, but on the part of the business interests of the country, and he intimated as the Christmas holidays would probably begin next week, the report should go over until after the holidays.

Mr. Cullum did not know that the senate would have any holidays; all he desired now was to have the report laid on the table and printed—he would call it up early next week and then if there was a desire to discuss it it might go over, but he preferred not to agree to that at this time. He read a statement explanatory of the report.

Mr. Platt, one of the conferees, said he had withheld his signature from the report. He might perhaps (although with great reluctance) have consented to all the recommendations of the report but one, that was the surrender of the provisions of the senate bill directing the commissioners to investigate the system of pooling between railroads, and the substituting for that provision the absolute prohibition of pooling. He thought the public prejudice against pooling by railroads was largely the result of misapprehension as to the nature and effect of the pooling system on the general welfare of the country. All interstate traffic done by railroads was transacted today under pooling arrangements, and the absolute prohibition of such system might work great evils.

Mr. Cullum said the object of the bill, as reported, was to bring about the stability of rates which the railroads themselves were trying to bring about under the system of pooling. He believed that the apprehension expressed by the senator from Connecticut would prove to be unfounded. After further discussion the report was ordered printed and Mr. Cullum gave notice that he would call it up next Tuesday and if the senate desired to discuss it at length it might go over until after the holidays, but he was very anxious to secure final action at this session, particularly as the supreme court had ruled recently that it was the province of congress to legislate on the subject.

Mr. Platt then called up the resolution that executive nominations be hereafter considered in open session except when otherwise ordered by a vote of the senate. Mr. Morrill moved to amend by striking out the words "reciprocity treaties," and he had no objection to that change.

Mr. Platt characterized the amendment as a case of "Grecks bearing gifts."

Mr. Hoar moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to—yeas 33, nays 21.

Mr. Beck called up the resolution prohibiting senators or representatives from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroad companies, the question being on the substitute reported from the judiciary committee. Mr. Beck opposed the substitute and advocated the bill as introduced by him self. He charged the committee with acting in bad faith for the purpose of defeating the measure.

Mr. Pugh, a member of the committee, defended the substitute.

Mr. Mayne defended the original bill and moved its practical restoration.

Mr. Call strongly opposed it as unnecessary and unconstitutional.

Without action the senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

House.

The speaker appointed Caldwell, Edna and Cooper as conferees on the electoral count bill.

After the transaction of unimportant routine business the house, in the morning hour, went into committee of the whole. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair on the bill for the allotment of lands in severity to Indians. Pending consideration the committee rose, the morning hour having expired, and the bill went over an unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, of Nevada, a bill was passed bringing the cities of Atlanta, Galveston, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Kansas City and Omaha under the provisions of sections 3,191, R. S., which requires national banks to establish branches to keep on hand in money of the United States a sum equal to 25 per cent of their circulation and deposit.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Pending consideration of the bill the committee rose.

Mr. Burris, of Missouri, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing. Committee of the whole. [It appropriates \$85,000 for public printing and binding, \$15,000 for distribution of United States securities, and \$5,000 for the recording of silver.]

The house then adjourned.

An Accomplice Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—At the instance of the authorities of St. Louis, Mo., a man named Ganders was arrested here this afternoon on a charge of complicity in the murder of Rev. G. Geo. Haddock, the prohibitionist, last summer. Ganders, who passed under the name of Jas. Brown, came down the river in a flat boat, and was working in a packing house in West Kansas City for several weeks. The nature of his connection with the murder case is not known here.

It Depends, Altogether.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15.—An elaborate statement concerning the seizure of Canadian sailing schooners in Behring sea by United States authorities has been prepared by the Canadian government for transmission to the imperial government. It will probably be made to appear that the United States government views its fishing privileges on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts from totally different standpoints.

Snowed In.
GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Dec. 15.—The snow early this morning caused a postponement until tomorrow of the races of the National Field club. W. B. Shattuck was re-elected president and C. W. Paris secretary of the club.

ON THE WAR PATH.

The Colored Population of South Carolina and Georgia Said to be

Organized and Prepared for a Fight, a la War Times, With

Strong Probabilities of a War of Races on a Small Scale—Intense Interest Felt for the Outcome.

Another Chapter of the London Sensation—Lady Colin's Physicians Make Statements.

Her Two Paramours, Marlborough and Shaw, Take the Stand and Deny Compromising Positions with Me Ladie.

Alarming State of Affairs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—A week ago the News and Courier published a dispatch from York county, S. C., reporting that a white boy named John Leppard had been so beaten and mangled that he died, and that four colored men had been arrested as the murderers and committed to jail. It was stated the theory was that some of the negroes had been detected by a boy in the act of stealing cotton from his father's field, and that to prevent their arrest they killed him. There was great excitement in the county in consequence, and several arrests were made. The News and Courier to get at all the facts sent a special correspondent to York, and will publish tomorrow the result of his investigation. There is evidently an alarming state of affairs in York county, and it is proved conclusively that an organization exists among the colored people which contemplates murder in the event of the detection of any member accused of crime. Twenty six negroes are now under arrest.

Fixing For a Fight.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—Lincoln county is in a state of anxiety. Many colored tenants are in arms with shotguns and efforts to collect them have produced great indignation. Monday Tom Laverett and McCabe Ramsey went to the western side of the county to enforce a process. They found the houses surrounded by negroes who at once opened fire upon them. They were so badly wounded that they were in danger. Yesterday an armed band of hundreds of white men proceeded to that section where it is reported the negroes were armed and fully prepared to fight. News of the outcome is awaited with interest.

Colin Campbell's Case.

LYONS, Dec. 15.—The trial of the Campbell divorce case was resumed today. Dr. Hicks testified that he made examination of Lady Colin Campbell and ascertained that she had been sexually abused. Dr. Hicks continuing said the maintenance of relations with defendant might have caused plaintiff acute pain. A woman might, witness said, be so affected by intercourse, and yet have no conception of it.

Lady Miles produced a book to show that plaintiff and the Duke of Marlborough occupied rooms in opposite ends of the house at Leigh court, and not adjoining as a witness for the defense had maintained.

Two gate keepers at Queen Anne's gate, where the Duke of Marlborough lives, in London, testified they never saw Lady Colin visit the duke's house there.

It was decided to have the jury visit and inspect for themselves the key hole and dining room in which the duke and Lady Colin were said to have committed adultery. The case for Lady Colin was then closed.

The Duke of Marlborough took the stand and in a firm voice said he was never guilty of adultery or any impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell.

In the Campbell case today continuing the Duke of Marlborough said he never made any appointment to meet Lady Colin; he received from her a few ordinary letters about books, never went to her bedroom.

Upon cross-examination the duke said the only woman with whom he met at the Purbeck was Mrs. Perry, a woman of the town; they registered and remained at the Purbeck as Mr. and Mrs. Perry. He declined to name specially the lady, saying upon him at Queen Anne's gate where the servants testified and believed was plaintiff. He, however, wrote her name on a bit of paper and handed it to the judge and counsel